FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

4 NOVEMBER 1986

Syria

A Damascus radio commentary responded to U.S. "threats" of military action against Syria, claiming that the aim of U.S. leaders is not to combat terrorism, but to "terrorize and frighten Syria" in order to make it abandon its policies and to "remove the Syrian obstacle which obstructs their plans to dominate the region." However, Syria is above threats and intimidation and it can take appropriate action to confront those who are "playing with fire near the area's powder keg," the radio maintained.

PLO

A PLO statement broadcast by Sanaa Voice of Palestine radio denounced Jordan's 5-year development plan for the West Bank and Gaza Strip, asserting that the plan "promotes Israel's scheme to naturalize the state of occupation to bring about a fait accompli peace." The plan is being implemented without regard for the PLO and in harmony with "the U.S. program to which Jordan has agreed," the statement said, and Jordan is violating a 1978 Arab summit resolution stipulating that all measures to support Palestinians living under Israeli occupation must be taken through the joint Jordanian-Palestinian "steadfastness" committee. The statement affirmed that Palestinians living under occupation do not need improvement in their living conditions as much as they need comprehensive Arab support to strengthen their resistance against the Israelis.

Israel

Vanunu Affair — Police Affairs Minister Hayim Bar-Lev stated that Mordekhay Vanunu is not in any Israeli police or prison authority installation, Jerusalem television reported. The television noted that officials at the Prime Minister's Office and the Foreign Ministry refused to comment on the fate of Vanunu, who disappeared after disclosing information on Israel's nuclear capabilities to a London newspaper.

Deportation Appeal — *Al-Sha'b* editor Akram Haniyah appealed against a deportation order issued against him by the commander of the Central Command, Jerusalem television reported. The IDF spokesman described Haniyah as a "key Fatah activist," according to Jerusalem radio, which noted that Haniyah was detained by security forces early 3 November.

Egypt

Egypt rejected an Israeli request for an extradition agreement as part of the normalization process, according to a report in the Saudi paper *Al-Sharq Al-Awsat* cited by MENA.

Iran

The Foreign Ministry called for a halt to "factional fighting" in southern Lebanon and offered Iran's aid in encouraging unity against Israel's "vile goals," according to a statement carried on Tehran radio.

In remarks cited by IRNA, Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani stressed Iranian readiness to "deal the final blow" to Iraq. Asserting that Turkey is making claims on northern Iraq, Rafsanjani noted that if Turkey decides to cut the Iraqi pipeline or block roads the Baghdad regime could be paralyzed.

Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri attended a religious ceremony in Qom, IRNA reported.

GCC Summit

Discussions among the GCC leaders focused on ways to end the Iran-Iraq war and to protect Gulf shipping, according to a UAE Foreign Ministry official cited by WAKH. The official noted the willingness of the GCC states to support efforts to "clear the Arab atmosphere" and convene an Arab summit.

Tunisia

President Habib Bourguiba was advised to rest following dental surgery, according to a statement from the Presidential Office broadcast on Tunis radio.

PDRY

Chairman Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas announced that 89 percent of the electorate voted in the Supreme People's Council and local people's council elections last week as compared to 77 percent in 1983, Aden radio reported.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 213 *4 November 1986*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

Council of Ministers Vice Chairman 'Approved' ..... C 1
PDPA Officials Depart for Foreign Visits ..... C 1
Keshtmand Leaves for Romania ..... C 1
Barialay Departs for Stockholm ..... C 1
Nur Ahmad Nur Leaves for Managua ..... C 1
Reagan on Troop Withdrawal: 'Impudent Words' ..... C 1
Paper Cited on Enemies' Chemical Weapons Use *[HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR]* ..... C 2
Reportage on Operations of Armed Forces ..... C 2
11 Groups, 'Ringleader' Crushed ..... C 2
'Fresh Successes' in Paghman ..... C 2

INDIA

2 Akali Dal MP's Expelled for Antiparty Acts ..... E 1
'Concern' Shown Over U.S. Weapons to Pakistan ..... E 1
INDIAN EXPRESS on Military Aid *[18 Oct]* ..... E 1
PATRIOT on 'Importance' of New Naval Base *[24 Oct]* ..... E 1
'Terrorist' Killed; Amritsar Colleges Closed ..... E 2
'Terrorists' Kill 7 in Ludhiana; Manhunt On ..... E 2
1 Killed in Sri Lankan Tamil Shooting in Madras ..... E 2

PAKISTAN

Press Note Issued on 'Rival Group' Clashes ..... F 1
SBPF Leader, 7 Others Arrested *[AFP]* ..... F 1
Sind Governor Warns of Stern Action ..... F 1
AFP: Death Toll Rises to 45 ..... F 1

OTHER COUNTRIES

NEPAL

Ganges River Talks With India, Bangladesh End *[Delhi]* ..... G 1

SRI LANKA

Tamils' 'Tepid Response' to Peace Plan Cited *[AFP]* ..... G 1
Tamils Issue Written Response ..... G 1
'Terrorists' Reveal LTTE, PLOTE Still Fighting ..... G 1
'Suspected Terrorists' Captured 2 Nov ..... G 2
3 Policemen Killed in Landmine Explosion ..... G 2
Mannar Security Intensified; LTTE Leader Named ..... G 2
Government Troops Arrest 'Terrorists' 31 Oct ..... G 2

IRAN

Kuwaiti Envoy Arrives With Message for Khamene'i ..... I 1
Invites Khamene'i to ICO Summit ..... I 1
Ministers Brief Khamene'i on Visits 4 Nov ..... I 1
Montazeri Attends Ceremony Marking Imam's Death ..... I 1

KUNA Cites Reports on 'New' Executions, Prisons ..... I 1
Musavi Praises Role of Economic Cooperatives ..... I 1
Majlis Speaker, Indian Envoy View Cooperation ..... I 2
Hashemi-Rafsanjani Speaks on 'Student Day' ..... I 2
Turkey Could 'Paralyze' Iraq With Oil Cuts ..... I 2
Sources Cited on Execution of 18 Iraqi Muslims ..... I 3
1979 U.S. Embassy Occupation 'Divine Chapter' ..... I 3
KEYHAN on Need to 'Disarm' West Politically *[27 Oct]* ..... I 4
Communiques Detail Combat Operations ..... I 5
No 2,643 ..... I 5
No 2,644 ..... I 5

Council of Ministers Vice Chairman 'Approved'

LD031601 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] The DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium has approved the appointment of Comrade Mohammad Hakim, son of Mohammad Akbar, as vice chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers according to the decision of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and proposal of the DRA Council of Ministers.

PDPA Officials Depart for Foreign Visits

Keshtmand Leaves for Romania

LD021803 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 1130 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Kabul, 2 Nov (BAKHTAR) — Comrade Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, left for Romania today as head of the DRA delegation to participate in the 42d session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance of the Socialist Countries, which is going to be held in Bucharest from 3 to 5 November.

Comrade Keshtmand and his accompanying delegation were seen off at Kabul International Airport by: Nur Ahmad Nur, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee; Brigadier General Muhammad Rafi, member of the Politburo of the party Central Committee and vice-chairman of Council of Ministers; Sulayman La'eq, member of the Politburo and minister of nationality and tribes; Lieutenant General Nazar Muhammad, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense; major general Gholam Farouq, candidate member of the Politburo of party Central Committee and minister of state security; Haydar Masod, secretary of the party Central Committee; vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; heads of State Committees; Pavel Petrovich Mozhayev, representative extraordinary and ambassador of the Soviet Union in the DRA; Vaclav Kouba, ambassador and representative extraordinary of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia in the DRA; and (Nikolayevich Terov), economic councillor of the Soviet Embassy in Kabul.

Barialay Departs for Stockholm

LD031436 Kabul BAKHTAR in Pashto 1130 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Kabul, 3 Nov (BAKHTAR) — Comrade Mahmud Barialay, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, left today for Stockholm, as head of a Central Committee delegation to take part in the work of the 28th Congress of the Workers' Communist Party of Sweden, at the invitation of that party's committee.

Nur Ahmad Nur Leaves for Managua

LD031441 Kabul BAKHTAR in Pashto 1130 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Kabul, 3 Nov (BAKHTAR) — Comrade Nur Ahmad Nur, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, left this morning for Managua as head of a Central Committee delegation to participate in the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

Reagan on Troop Withdrawal: 'Impudent Words'

LD040948 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0506 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Kabul, November 3, BAKHTAR: A political observer of BAKHTAR writes:

Ronald Reagan, president of the U.S., has culminated his anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan slanderous and false propaganda campaign and has uttered impudent and irresponsible words which are not worthy of a leader of a great country.

The launching of a new anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet campaign in connection with the partial return of the limited military contingents of the Soviet Union from Afghanistan, by the authorities of White House, CIA, and Pentagon has reached its climax.

While conducting electoral campaign for a Republican candidate for filling a post in the U.S. Congress, Ronald Reagan has repeated the anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet provocative campaign which had been initiated earlier by Caspar Weinberger, the U.S. defence secretary, with the aim of deceiving U.S. public opinion.

The return of six military regiments of the Soviet Union from Afghanistan was indicative of the goodwill shown by the DRA and the Soviet Union vis-a-vis the political solution of the situation around Afghanistan.

It was also a manifestation of the strength of the Armed Forces of the DRA. These facts drew the attention of the political circles of the world and exposed the real essence of the accusations of the Western mass media in connection with the realities relating to the situation around the DRA.

This time Ronald Reagan has personally appeared in the provocative propaganda. By doing so, he intends, on the one hand, to make up for the lost prestige of Caspar Weinberger who could deceive nobody with his lies, and on the other hand, to discredit in his own way of thinking, the move taken by the DRA and the Soviet Union and thus to justify its continued intervention into the internal affairs of the country.

The political observer considers the provocative anti-Soviet and anti-Afghan assertions made by the U.S. President, the U.S. defence secretary, and other NATO allies as a sign of their desperation.

Recently, more than 100 journalists from all over the world including the U.S. came to the DRA to cover the partial return of six regiments of the limited Soviet military contingents from the DRA to their peace-loving country.

This propaganda campaign of President Reagan has been launched for evil political objectives. This political stand of Washington Administration, about the so-called discussion on the situation around Afghanistan in the UN is directed to distort the facts about the return of the six regiments of the Soviet Union to the USSR and to foil this peaceful initiative of Afghan-Soviet

Governments and through such deeds it intends to throw dust in the eyes of the world people. The effect of this measure of the DRA and the USSR has been so strong that the President of the U.S. himself has started his personal campaign against it.

By launching such a heinous lie campaign the U.S. Administration intends to create obstacles towards the peaceful settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. Parallel to the return of the six Soviet military regiments, the U.S. is supplying Pakistan with "AWACS" planes and broadens the dimension of their undeclared war against the DRA. According to the reports released in the American press, the U.S. will provide the Afghan counter-revolution with "Stinger" missles and other sophisticated, modern armaments.

Now everybody knows who is escalating war and murder in our country and who is really for peaceful political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan.

Paper Cited on Enemies' Chemical Weapons Use

LD041004 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0442 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Kabul, November 3, BAKHTAR: The enemies of the people of Afghanistan are using sophisticated weapons, even chemical weapons, in their undeclared war waged against Afghanistan, writes daily *Haqiqat-e Enqelab-e Sawr*, organ of the PDPA CC in one of its articles.

The counter-revolutionaries who are being trained, armed, and sent to Afghanistan, have fired mortar mines filled with dangerous chemicals on the populated village of Nazian in Nangarhar Province bordering Pakistan (?as a result) of which sixty persons including women and children were severely poisoned.

The article writes: "On the basis of assessment made by a special team, the effects of the chemicals on the bodies of the victims show that it is one of the dangerous type of poisonous substances".

The article reminds that poisonous shells (s.f 507) [as received] were confiscated from the bandits in 1980 in Herat Province, and chemical weapons were captured during mopping up operations in Ghazni Province and Khugiani District in Nangarhar Province in 1984.

Washington Administration, the article pointed out, wants to convert the territory of the DRA to a testing range of new types of chemical weapons.

Reportage on Operations of Armed Forces

11 Groups, 'Ringleader' Crushed

LD020749 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0424 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Kabul, November 1, BAKHTAR: As a result of a daring attack by the Armed Forces of the DRA on the hideouts of the counter-revolutionaries in the grand District of Sorkh Rud in Nangarhar Province, bordering Pakistan, a huge depot of arms and ammunition of the bandits have been captured.

Ten recoilles cannons, 40 kgs. of explosives, 1000 rounds of assorted arms have been confiscated during the operation.

Abdul-Satar, a notorious ringleader belonging to the Khalis criminal band was crushed along with a number of his gangmen in another combing operation.

This criminal, who had been disrupting the peaceful life of the people by committing thefts, plunder, and subversive activities, was eliminated with the close cooperation of the residents of the Chapliar Khwar village of the Nangarhar Province. Three members of the groups were also captured by the Armed Forces.

A counter-revolutionary gang was also crushed in [word indistinct] District of Ghowr Province. A large quantity of American and Chinese made weapons and ammunition has been captured. Eleven counter-revolutionary groups have been crushed with close cooperation of the inhabitants of the Nangarhar, Ghowr, and other provinces where the peaceful life was disturbed by the Afghan terrorists who are being trained, financed by the U.S. imperialism in the territory of Pakistan.

'Fresh Successes' in Paghman

LD311533 Kabul BAKHTAR in Dari 1130 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Kabul, 31 Oct (BAKHTAR) — Our heroic Armed Forces have achieved fresh successes, inflicting deadly blows on the nests of the counterrevolutionaries in the village of Arghanda, Paghman Province, crushing the counterrevolutionaries and safeguarding peace and tranquility in the country.

BIA reports that the heroic Armed Forces of our country attacked the hideouts of the criminal band of Etahad-e Eslami and crushed a number of these plunderers. They seized arms and ammunition including two British-made surface-to-air missiles, nine Chinese surface-to-surface missiles, eight missile launcher shells, a number of antipersonnel mines and recoilless gun shells, and 5 kg of explosives.

2 Akali Dal MP's Expelled for Antiparty Acts

BK031306 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1230 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] The Akali Dal has expelled two of its MP's from the party's primary membership for 6 years for antiparty activities and providing cover to the extremists. They are Mr Mewa Singh Gill and Bhai Shaminder Singh. The Akali Dal president, Mr Surjit Singh Barnala, has informed the Lok Sabha speaker, Mr Balram Jakhar, about their expulsion.

'Concern' Shown Over U.S. Weapons to Pakistan

BK040904 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Government has conveyed to the United States its serious concern about the developments arising out of its reported decision to land the early warning planes, the AWACS, to Pakistan for surveillance of its airspace. The minister of state for external affairs, Mr K. Natwar Singh, told the Rajya Sabha today that it will definitely have an adverse impact. He said the Indian ambassador in Washington has been asked to take up the issue with the U.S. Government and the U.S. ambassador was also summoned by the foreign secretary in the External Affairs Ministry to convey India's serious concern on the issue. The minister assured the house that India does not intend to sit quietly over the issue. A serious note has been taken on the steep rise in the supply of sophisticated weaponry to Pakistan by the United States.

Mr Natwar Singh also told the house that India considers the recent hijacking of the Pan Am airliner at Karachi as a serious matter. Government has asked Pakistan to provide an authentic and official account of the incident. The minister said, the Pakistan Government has ordered an inquiry into the matter and we must wait for its outcome.

INDIAN EXPRESS on Military Aid

BK311457 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English
18 Oct 86 p 8

[Editorial: "Dangerous Escalation"]

[Text] It is remarkable that the United States' decision to supply an airborne early warning platform to Pakistan has coincided with the beginning of the Soviet Union's limited withdrawal of troops from Afghanistan. This lends an even hollower tone to the remark by the U.S. Defence Secretary, Mr Caspar Weinberger, that Pakistan unquestionably needed it to check border encroachments from Afghanistan. Mr Weinberger, therefore, should not be surprised if people in India hold it inconceivable that Pakistan will on its own go in for skirmishes which can lead to a major confrontation with the Soviet Union. Going by the experience of the India-Pakistan wars of 1965 and 1971, these and other military supplies Islamabad receives from Washington are meant to be used in a different direction altogether.

India can hardly view the situation lightly. According to unofficial reports, Pakistan has been keen on sophisticated AWAC [as published] aircraft such as R-3 or E32C Hawkeye. Also under consideration has been a less expensive surveillance platform mounted on a C-130 Hercules aircraft. Besides, the airborne early warning platform is only a part of what Pakistan will be getting. Its arms shopping list including aircraft, tanks, artillery, and other equipment was discussed with Mr Weinberger in Islamabad on Thursday. The total sale of U.S. equipment will account for $1.7 billion of the $4.02 billion foreign military sales package for 1987-93 and will be in addition to the $3.2 billion aid Pakistan received during 1981-86.

Mr Rajiv Gandhi's statement in Canberra that the military build-up in Pakistan would have to be "equally matched by India" is therefore, understandable. So is his other statement that "we cannot allow military imbalance to develop in the subcontinent." The result of U.S. arms assistance to Pakistan will be a sharp intensification of the arms race in the subcontinent which cannot but seriously jeopardise the prospects of peace. Things will certainly take a serious turn if, emboldened by U.S. arms supplies, Pakistan steps up its assistance to Punjab terrorists, or if the Zia regime opts for external adventure to still the internal challenge posed by Ms Benazir Bhutto.

Meanwhile, General Zia's request for occasional patrolling of Pakistani skies by U.S. early warning aircraft, till Pakistan is in a position to do so itself, threatens to introduce an element of superpower confrontation in the region. The Non-Aligned Movement ought to have something to say about this. That he wants the U.S. planes to operate from bases outside Pakistn makes no material difference to the dangerous implications of the move.

PATRIOT on 'Importance' of New Naval Base

BK301307 Delhi THE PATRIOT in English 24 Oct 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Strategic Karwar Base"]

[Text] By 1996 Karwar on the Karnataka coast will be the home of a very active naval base and the world will be a very different one from what it is today; especially the Indian Ocean region. There are abundant signs about the shape of things to come and the Indian navy can no longer hope that the Ocean will remain peaceful given the presence of the navies of the Big Powers and strong contingents from NATO and, more frequently, China. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi will on Friday lay the foundation stone of the new base the location of which is meant to improve the Indian Navy's reach across the Arabian Sea in pursuit of the defence of the mainland and what is known in naval parlance as "sea control" or the denial of the sea to forces inimical to Indian interests. The raison d'etre for a new base grows as much from strategic reasons as from the mundane fact that at Bombay, the main Indian naval establishment, the home of the Western Naval Command, has no room to expand and the city is, literally, breathing down its back. On the attainment of Independence there was only one naval base — that at Bombay — and small establishments at Cochin and Visakhapatnam. The Naval Dockyard at Bombay has just celebrated its 250th anniversary and the expansion scheme of the past two decades has seen much growth of berths, drydock, and repair and maintenance facilities for the entire range of engines, electronics, and armaments of the ships, submarines, and aircraft carriers of the Indian Navy. Since 1965

Vizag has been developed as the premier base on the eastern seaboard and it caters mainly to the maintenance, repairs, and victualling of the ships and submarines that have been acquired from the Soviet Union. Its area of operations includes the protection of the strategic offshore islands of Andaman and Nicobar and the Bay of Bengal where the U.S. Seventh Fleet carrier task force tried in 1971 to intervene in the Bangladesh war.

The importance of Karwar lies in that it is midway between Bombay and Cochin, the headquarters of the Southern Naval Command. It is situated just south of Goa where the Naval Air Wing has its home. Tactically, it enables the Indian Navy to deploy at short notice at the centre of the Arabian Sea and straddle the approaches from the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean to the Gulf and Pakistan. Given the fact that the U.S. has constructed a major air and naval base in Diego Garcia in mid-Indian Ocean and has acquired facilities in Kenya, Somalia, Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Oman for its Rapid Deployment Force, reaction times for crisis management have been drastically reduced since 1971. These facilities enable the U.S. (and the French who are entrenched in the Reunion Islands and Djibouti) to interfere more quickly in crises on the Indian subcontinent. Afghanistan has been used by the West for the penetration of the Indian Ocean littoral and the Soviet Fleet has followed Western flotillas to prevent the situation from deteriorating. The result is that attempts to secure the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace have floundered on the militarisation of the region.

That worse is to follow is evident from U.S.-inspired allegations from Indonesia and Pakistan that India is providing facilities for the Soviet Indian Ocean fleet at Andaman and Vizag. It is obviously an opening gambit for a more permanent U.S. naval presence at Karachi which was visited by the nuclear carrier *Enterprise* in March this year or at Gwadar port close to the Gulf which Washington has been eyeing for some time or even at Trincomalee in Sri Lanka which is being "softened up" for such an eventuality by frequent port calls by U.S. ships to that strife-torn country. The Indian Navy must recognise these to be dangerous trends and plan accordingly.

'Terrorist' Killed; Amritsar Colleges Closed

BK031617 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1530 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] In Punjab, the notorious terrorist Wariam Singh Kathiawali, involved in the recent Muktsar killings, has been shot dead in an encounter with the police near Kot Kapura in Faridkot District last Friday [31 October]. The director general of police, Mr Ribeiro, told our Chandigarh correspondent that the body of Wariam Singh was identified by the police today on the basis of thumb impressions and identification marks on his body. The terrorist carried an award of 1 lakh rupees on his head.

Meanwhile, security forces fired in the air to disperse an unruly mob of students outside a college in Amritsar this morning. According to police sources, the students were protesting against the arrest of some AISSF [All India Sikh Student Federation] activists. The authorities have ordered the closure of all colleges in the city for an indefinite period.

'Terrorists' Kill 7 in Ludhiana; Manhunt On

BK010323 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] In Punjab, seven persons were shot dead and two injured by two scooter borne terrorists in Ludhiana last night. The minister of state for home, Captain Kamljeet Singh, told our Chandigarh correspondent, G.S. Tiwana, that the terrorists fired indiscriminately on passersby in Shimlapuridaba Road, and Pawa Hospital Road. While four persons died on the spot, two were declared dead in hospital. The seventh person succumbed to his injuries after being admitted in the hospital. The two injured persons are stated be out of danger. Police have launched a massive manhut to nab the culprits.

1 Killed in Sri Lankan Tamil Shooting in Madras

BK020324 Delhi Domestic Service in English

0240 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] In Madras, at least one person was killed and two injured yesterday when some Sri Lankan Tamils opened fire at a crowd following an altercation. The city police commissioner, Mr Walter Dewaram, told newsmen that 10 persons of the Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front [EPRLF] have been arrested after they were disarmed and some arms and ammunition seized from them. The situation is reported to be under control.

Press Note Issued on 'Rival Group' Clashes

BK031537 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] The Karachi administration has, as usual, issued a press note today saying that six people have been injured in clashes between two rival groups in west Karachi District. According to reports received from the Nangupir area, one person has died after sustaining injuries during a scuffle there. The law enforcement agencies are keeping a constant watch on the affected areas.

The curfew was relaxed in Hyderabad twice from 0700 to 0900 and again from 1400 to 1600 today. The overall situation in the city remained peaceful, and there has been no report of any untoward incident from any part of the city.

In Quetta, the curfew will be relaxed for 11 hours from 0600 to 1700 tomorrow. The local administration has announced that vehicles will not be allowed to go toward the bus and truck depots in the satellite town during the relaxation of the curfew.

SBPF Leader, 7 Others Arrested

NC032051 Paris AFP in English 2015 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Islamabad, Nov 3 (AFP) — The cousin of former Pakistani Premier Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was arrested Monday along with seven associates, on charges of abetting a four-day-old wave of inter-communal riots that have left 42 people dead, according to an unofficial toll.

At least nine people were reported killed Monday in the slums of western Karachi amid fresh violence between Pathan settlers from the North West Frontier region and local Muhajirs, who migrated from India after the 1947 partition of the sub-continent.

Police said Mumtaz Bhutto, the cousin of the hanged former premier, had been detained along with seven associates on charges of "instigating people to disrupt the unity of the people of Pakistan." Mr Bhutto, who recently formed a party known as the Sindhi-Baluchi-Pathan Front (SBPF), was also accused of "creating hatred" in Sind Province, the scene of bloody violence, and of seeking to stir civil strife, they said. Seven associates who were also detained were all SBPF members, they said.

Another front leader, Abdul Hafeez Pirzada, who was law minister under the Bhutto government, was reportedly served orders banning his movement out of Karachi. But sources in Karachi reported that he had gone into hiding.

The arrests came hours after Prime Minister Mohammed Khan Junejo said in Lahore that there was a foreign role, which he did not specify, in the current violence. "We have to be severe, otherwise the fire will engulf the whole country", Mr Junejo warned.

The SBPF is a confederation linking the country's three main ethnic groups. Little is known about its size, but analysts said it was a politically significant organisation in the light of separatist tendencies that could threaten national unity.

In Monday's fighting, Pathans were reportedly attacking in groups and were in some cases said to be moving in jeeps fitted with sub-machine guns, spraying their rivals with bullets. [passage omitted] Journalists and photographers also came under fire from the rioters. The city's normally bustling industrial and commercial life remained disrupted for the fourth day since the riots erupted last Friday. The Pathans, who run most of the city's public transport, were keeping off the roads to protect their minibuses and taxi cabs from arson by angry mobs. Attendance in government offices and businesses remained minimal and schools and colleges were closed.

Sind Governor Warns of Stern Action

BK040302 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Sind Governor Lieutenant General, retired, Jahandad Khan visited the curfew areas of Gulbahar, Nazimabad, Aurangabad, (?Banaras), Orangi and Piplan in Karachi for more than 3 hours yesterday evening. He was accompanied by provincial Chief Minister Syed Ghaus Ali Shah. He mixed with the people in several places and asked about their welfare. Addressing people at a number of places, the Sind governor said that the government is aware of the situation and is making every possible effort to improve it. He said that the elements who are inciting innocent people to violence will be sternly dealt with. He asked people to come forward and identify such elements. The Sind chief minister, talking to people at various places, said that the elected government is committed to protect the life and property of all citizens. On its part, the government is making all possible efforts to control the situation through effective administrative steps.

AFP: Death Toll Rises to 45

BK040818 Hong Kong AFP in English 0752 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Karachi, Pakistan, Nov 4 (AFP) — Fresh shooting incidents in Karachi's western slums Monday night claimed more lives, raising the unofficial death toll in current communal riots to 45, hospital sources said Tuesday. By late night, 12 bodies had been brought to various hospitals, along with 38 people suffering from gunshot wounds.

Clashes were raging early Tuesday [in] Orangi slum, mostly inhabited by the Urdu-speaking Bihari immigrants from Bangladesh. Police said Pathans from the North-West Frontier Province attacked a Bihari settlement in Orangi Monday night with hand grenades and sub-machine guns, leaving many casualties. At Piplan, security forces opened fire to disperse rioters, injuring two people Monday evening. Other parts of the riot-torn city were relatively quiet, and the curfew was relaxed for two hours Tuesday morning, to be followed by another two-hour break in the afternoon. People rushed to buy provisions, running short in stores where prices were rising for lack of fresh supplies. [passage omitted]

NEPAL

Ganges River Talks With India, Bangladesh End

BK311639 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] The 3 day talks between the India-Bangladesh joint committee of experts and the Nepalese officials on ways to augment the flow of the Ganga concluded in Katmandu today. The experts handed over to the Nepalese side the data required by them.

The All India Radio Katmandu correspondent reports that the Nepalese side assured the joint committee of their cooperation and said they will study the data in detail.

A joint press statement issued after the talks says the purpose of the experts visit was to seek information needed for completing the study on the possibility of augmenting the flow of the Ganga at Farakka through storages in Nepal.

SRI LANKA

Tamils' 'Tepid Response' to Peace Plan Cited

BK040724 Hong Kong AFP in English 0715 GMT 4 Nov 86

[By Neville de Silva]

[Text] Colombo, Nov 4 (AFP) — Militant Tamil separatist groups have not flatly rejected the Sri Lankan Government's latest peace proposals, but their tepid response to the package has been tantamount to a rejection, government and Indian diplomatic sources said Tuesday.

The sources said the Tamil militants, in a point-by-point reply to the peace proposals through Tamil Nadu Chief Minister M.G. Ramachandran, stressed that the package comes nowhere near meeting Tamil aspirations for a Tamil homeland on the north and east of the island.

The moderate Tamil United Liberation Front (TULF), the main Tamil political party, has held two rounds of talks with the Sri Lankan Government on the proposals which call for provincial autonomy. India, which has been acting as a mediator in the ethnic conflict, has asked Tamil militant groups to join the next round of talks.

The sources said Monday that the militants, in their reply to the proposals, have not laid claim to an independent state or rejected the package outright. Authoritative government sources said, however, that information reaching Colombo from Madras, the south India city where Tamil separatist groups are based, indicates the militants have all but turned down the peace package.

Indian High Commissioner Jyotindra Nath Dixit returned here Monday after three weeks of talks in India with Tamil groups and Indian officials. Mr Dixit, who met Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi during his stay in India, briefed President Junius Jayewardene late Monday on the current situation, diplomatic sources said. During the 40-minute meeting Mr Dixit outlined the position of the Tamil militants, the sources said. He also informed him of New Delhi's displeasure with an announcement by the hard-line Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) of a plan to unilaterally declare independence for the north of the island on New Year's day, they added. Mr Dixit reportedly told Mr Jayewardene that India was against any such declaration and that New Delhi stood by its commitment to find a solution to the conflict within the framework of a united Sri Lanka, sources said. Mr Dixit is believed to have said that the LTTE later told New Delhi that it had no intention of declaring independence from Colombo and that its aim was to strengthen civil administration in the area, sources said.

Sources said that aithough the LTTE has said it did not want to declare independence, its crackdown on rival militant groups in northern Sri Lanka was an indication that it wanted to take effective control of the northern Jaffna peninsula and force the government to negotiate. Sporadic clashes have been reported from Jaffna between the LTTE and the People's Liberation Organisation of Tamil Eelam (PLOTE) since the LTTE pressured its rivals into surrending some of their arms last week. Observers here expect the LTTE to next turn on another group, the Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front (EPRLF). Last May, LTTE guerrillas killed the leader and at least 200 members of another rival group, the Tamil Eelam Liberation Organisation.

The LTTE is the strongest group on the ground and its leader Velupillai Prabhakaran has been quoted as saying that he is determined to continue the struggle for an independent Tamil state. Other groups, however, could be ready for a negotiated settlement if they can have assurances that a future Sinhala-dominated government would not go back on any peace agreement, sources said.

Tamils Issue Written Response

BK041111 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] The Indian High Commission in Colombo has said that the Tamil groups based in Madras have given a written response to the Sri Lanka Government's proposals to solve the ethnic problem. This will now be considered by the Tamil Nadu government and will subsequently be transmitted to the Government of India.

A spokesman for the High Commission said that the response does not constitute a rejection of the proposals.

'Terrorists' Reveal LTTE, PLOTE Still Fighting

BK021015 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English 1000 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Colombo, Nov 21 (LANKA PUWATH) — A Sri Lankan Air Force helicopter on a routine flight to the security forces camp at Velvettithurai, Jaffna District in northern Sri Lanka, yesterday was fired at by separatist terrorists dressed in uniforms, carrying rifles and mortars, the Media Centre in Colombo told LANKA PUWATH.

The helicopter crew retaliated by firing machine guns. It is believed some terrorists were killed. The Media Centre further said there were no civilians at the place of the incident.

In another report from Jaffna, northern Sri Lanka today, surrendered and captured separatist terrorists have revealed to the security forces that sporadic fighting still continues between the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) and Peoples Liberation Organisation of Tamil Eelam (PLOTE), with the LTTE exterminating any PLOTE group member it came across. PLOTE group members are either in hiding or are resisting the LTTE and some of them have given over their arms and equipment to the Eelam Peoples Revolutionary Liberation Front (EPRLF), the report added.

'Suspected Terrorists' Captured 2 Nov
BK021019 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English
0953 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Colombo, Nov 2 (LANKA PUWATH) — Sri Lanka Government troops captured 130 suspected terrorists from the Trincomalee District in eastern Sri Lanka last Friday (October 31), the Media Centre in Colombo told LANKA PUWATH today.

Troops on patrol at Palaiuttu captured 121 suspected terrorists and released 59 of them after questioning. Sixty-two (62) of them are still in custody and 19 have been found to have connections with the terrorist movement.

Another security forces patrol at Kathiraveli on the same day captured nine separatist terrorists. They are: Kasinadan Kiriwarasa of the Peoples Liberation Organisation of Tamil Eelam (PLOTE); Kanapathipillai Kanesamuttu, Kadiragamathambi Devanayagam, Kasinadan Kandlingam, and Subramanium Dharmaratnam belonging to the Eelam Revolutionary Organisation of Students (EROS); Gunanayagam, Subramanium Sangaralingam, Mahendran and Nallathambi Sivalingam belonging to the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE).

Meanwhile, terrorists robbed a tractor belong to the Trincomalee District Development Council, the Media Centre said.

3 Policemen Killed in Landmine Explosion
BK011640 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English
1612 GMT 1 Nov 86

["OANA/Pool"]

[Text] Colombo, Nov 1 (LANKA PUWATH) — Three policemen were killed today when separatist terrorists exploded a landmine at Koduvamadu in the Batticaloa District in eastern Sri Lanka, the Media Centre in Colombo told LANKA PUWATH. The dead have been identified as E.A.L. Ederisinghe, M.S. Premaratne, and N.W. Ratnasiri Premalal. The tragedy occured this afternoon when a police patrol was passing Koduvamadu, a village between Ervur and Karadiyanaru.

Mannar Security Intensified; LTTE Leader Named
BK311213 Colombo International Service in English
1045 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Text] Government has intensified security operations in the Mannar District in northern Sri Lanka following intelligence reports that the terrorists were planning a major onslaught on the security forces.

Reports said that terrorists were in the process of amassing ammunition and absorbing new recruits to fill their depleted targets [as heard] following the setbacks they suffered in the Adampan area. Sixty-five terrorists, including the Mannar leader of the LTTE [Liberation Tigers of the Tamil Eelam], Viktor, were killed in that incident.

Meanwhile, posters have appeared in the streets of Mannar announcing the appointment of the new leader of the LTTE in Mannar. He is known as Radha and has functioned as a lieutenant of Viktor. Security sources said that Radha has undergone training in Madras.

A series of bomb explosions set off by the terrorists rocked Jaffna town yesterday. Security sources said that the intention of the terrorists was to disperse the crowd and confine them to their homes.

Government Troops Arrest 'Terrorists' 31 Oct
BK311011 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English
0958 GMT 31 Oct 86

["OANA/Pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, Oct 31 (LANKA PUWATH) — Government troops on patrol captured 192 terrorist suspects at Patalai and Pudukkudiyirippu, Batticaloa District, eastern Sri Lanka last Tuesday [28 October]. The Media Centre in Colombo told LANKA PUWATH that 129 of them were released after questioning while 24 were detained on confirmation of their involvement in terrorism. 39 others are still being questioned.

At Pankudaveli, last Wednesday [29 October] Batticaloa troops captured P. Ramanathan, T. Pakiyarasa, N. Sunderan, K. Jeevaratnam and K. Yogarasa of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE).

Troops acting on information detected a landmine at Akkaraipattu yesterday and defused it.

Kuwaiti Envoy Arrives With Message for Khamene'i

LD031741 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] 'Abd al-Rahman Salim 'Atiqi, senior adviser to the amir of Kuwait, arrived in Tehran this evening to convey a message from the amir of Kuwait to President Khamene'i. At the airport he was welcomed by the under secretary for international and economic affairs at the Foreign Ministry and by the Kuwaiti ambassador in Tehran.

Invites Khamene'i to ICO Summit

LD041128 Tehran IRNA in English 1120 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 4, IRNA — The Kuwaiti royal advisor 'Abd al-Rahman al-'Atiqi met with President 'Ali Khamene'i here Tuesday and submitted him a message from the Amir of Kuwait Sheykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah.

At the meeting, also attended by Deputy Foreign Minister for International Affairs Mohammad Javad Larijani, Al-'Atiqi extended an invitation to President Khamene'i to attend the upcoming summit meeting of the Islamic Conference Organization.

Ministers Brief Khamene'i on Visits 4 Nov

LD040920 Tehran IRNA in English 0830 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 4, IRNA — The Minister of Ershad Eslam [Islamic Guidance] Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Khatami, on the eve of his trip to Pakistan, met with President 'Ali Khamene'i here Monday evening.

The minister of ershad Eslam is to travel to Pakistan on the invitation of the Pakistani minister of information.

Meanwhile the deputy for international affairs of the Islamic Propagation Organisation, Hojjat ol-Eslam Taskhiri, who has recently returned from a trip to Saudi Arabia, Sudan, and Jordan, met with the president Monday evening.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Taskhiri reported to the president on his participation in various Islamic gatherings and activities.

President Khamene'i called for active participation of the Islamic Republic of Iran in international gatherings, Islamic cultural activities in particular, and cooperation with Islamic scholars for the unity of Muslims.

Montazeri Attends Ceremony Marking Imam's Death

LD031801 Tehran IRNA in English 1750 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Qom, Nov 3, IRNA — Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri attended a mourning ceremony marking the martyrdom anniversary of Imam Reza (AS) ['allay-ho sallam; peace be upon him], the eighth imam of the prophet's (SAW) [sal allah-o wa jallam: God's peace be upon him] household, here Monday.

Also attending the ceremony were Ayatollah 'Ali Meshkini, theologians of Qom theological schools, as well as groups of people from all walks of life.

Lectures were also delivered at the ceremony on the character of Imam Reza (AS).

KUNA Cites Reports on 'New' Executions, Prisons

LD031438 Kuwait KUNA in English 1222 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] London, Nov 3 (KUNA) — The Iranian regime has recently launched a new wave of executions of political prisoners, according to an opposition group here Monday.

Quoting "reliable reports", the People's Mojahedin of Iran said that in just one instance 13 political prisoners were recently sent before the firing squad in Tehran's Evin prison.

In addition, the group said that the Iranian authorities intend to construct new prisons after stepping up a campaign of clampdown and repression. Among these is a new one being built in the Varamin area, 50 kilometres south of Tehran.

"Khomeyni's guards" each day use forced labour of persons exiled on non-political charges to Shourabad prison for the construction of this jail, it added.

Musavi Praises Role of Economic Cooperatives

LD041009 Tehran IRNA in English 0724 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 4, IRNA — Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi said here Monday that one of the prime tasks of the government is to establish social justice and utilize economic resources for the benefit of the Iranian people.

Speaking to a group of Tehran guildsmen and members of the production cooperatives, he said that the Islamic Republic of Iran through resistance of the Iranian people has successfully tackled many difficulties. At the meantime the Iranian people have taken great leaps towards economic independence, he added.

Iran, on the one hand, aims at severing all ties of dependence on superpowers despite whole host of economic, political, and military plots of enemies. On the other hand, it is determined to continue the Iraqi-imposed war with all its might till final victory, the premier told the visitors.

The prime minister praised devotion of the people and their strong will in solving problems and handling difficulties. This, he added, stems from their faith in Islam.

In another part of his speech Prime Minister Musavi lauded significant role of cooperatives in economic independence of the country. The government believes that the cooperatives will be highly effective in flourishment of Islamic economy, he added.

In view of the government, he continued, three sectors of the country's economy: state, private, and cooperatives, can be active alongside one another. The only factor which can hinder

the process, he said, is monopolistic tendency of one of the sectors which has to be prevented.

On the anniversary of the seizure of the U.S. den of espionage, the prime minister referred to importance of the event and said that the Iranian people should become mobilised to deal the final blow on the enemy.

The visiting guildsmen presented cheques to the prime minister to be spent on war affairs.

Majlis Speaker, Indian Envoy View Cooperation

LD031204 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] The Indian ambassador to Iran today, met Hashemi-Rafsanjani and handed to him an invitation extended by his government to the speaker of the Majlis to take part in the Indira Gandhi memorial awards. Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani thanked the Indian Government for their invitation and advised the Indian ambassador on caring for the Indian Muslims. The *Islamic Republic News Agency* reports that the Indian ambassador expressed the Indian Government official's willingness and interest in expanding mutual relations as much as possible and in increasing the joint cooperations in regional and international affairs. Hasnemi-Rafsanjani in turn stressed the need to expand mutual relations and expressed the hope that the results of Mrs Gandhi's memorial awards will not be the same as similar awards like the Nobel Prize so that only those who serve peace and humanity will be nominated.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Speaks on 'Student Day'

LD022320 Tehran IRNA in English 1745 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, November 2, IRNA — A ceremony marking student day as well as the anniversary of Imam Khomeyni's exile to Turkey and the seizure of the U.S. spy den (embassy compound) in Tehran was held at Shiroudi stadium here Sunday.

A message from Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani was read and minister of ershad Eslami and Majlis Deputy Seyyed Hadi Khamene'i addressed the audience.

In his message, the Majlis speaker said that imperialist powers which have always directed the sharp edge of its propaganda at youth in order to destroy independence and culture of their countries suffered the severest blow from the Iranian youth, a clear reference to the take over of the U.S. spy den in Tehran on 4 November, 1980.

Describing the Iranian students as one of the most important pillars of the Islamic Revolution, Hashemi-Rafsanjani called on students to further acquire knowledge in order to frustrate enemies of Iran in their efforts to spread corruption among youth.

Classroom attendance of the Iranian students is as important as their presence in the fronts of the Iraqi-imposed war, the message said.

Elsewhere, in his message the speaker also expressed hope the Iranian people would celebrate their final victory over the Ba'thist Iraqi regime soon.

Then, the Majlis deputy and ershad Eslami minister spoke on the Iranian students' key role in the continuity of the Islamic Revolution of Iran.

A resolution was read at the end of the ceremony, pledging full support for the principles of the sovereignty of the supreme religious leader.

The resolution also condemned plots aimed at weakening the leadership of the Islamic Revolution. It called on all oppressed nations and liberation movements to continue their fight against the global arrogance by relying on the eternal divine power.

Turkey Could 'Paralyze' Iraq With Oil Cuts

LD040724 Tehran IRNA in English 0717 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 4, IRNA — Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani in a meeting with a group of commanders of 'Mohammad Rassulollah' (SAW) division here Monday morning, thailed their valuable services in war fronts.

Stressing that all plots hatched by enemies of Islam to prevent Iran's victory in the war have been thwarted, the Majlis speaker said that the Iranian people have become more resolute in their determination to put an end to mischiefs of the Iraqi regime.

Imam Khomeyni's representative to the Supreme Defence Council also said that the enemies decided to prevent Iran from organizing fresh forces by paralyzing its economy through reducing oil prices and attacking oil tankers.

Just at the time the enemies intended to exhaust our forces 500 battalions were organized and it was emphasized that if necessary the number would increase to 1,000, Rafsanjani said.

Pointing to those claiming to support Iraq, Rafsanjani said that Turkey borders Iraq in the north and Iraqi oil pipelines pass through its northern neighbor. Sensing instability in Iraq, now Turkey claims that northern Iraq belongs to it and that people of Kirkuk are Turks, Rafsanjani said.

If Turkey cuts Iraqi oil flow through its territory or blocks its roads to Iraq, the Baghdad regime will be paralyzed, the Majlis speaker said.

He stressed that Iran was in the best possible situation as far as the number of forces and amount of munitions needed in the war, is considered, while Iraq was politically, economically and morally bankrupt.

Referring to Imam Khomeyni's statements that fate of the Iraqi-imposed war will be determined this year. Rafsanjani said that in future operation Iranian forces will not suffice to the capture of a few kilometers of land but rather will deal the final blow to materialise Iran's conditions.

Rafsanjani emphasised that those responsible for the outbreak of the war should be punished and reparations should be paid to the Iranian nation.

Sources Cited on Execution of 18 Iraqi Muslims

LD031143 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
1030 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Eighteen Muslim Iraqi soldiers, personnel of the Iraqi 3d Army, were executed by a firing squad on charges of sabotaging that army's engineering equipment. Quoting Iraqi sources, IRNA reports that the 18 soldiers were personnel of the 31st Division of the Iraqi 3d Army. They were arrested by intelligence officers of the Iraqi regime recently on charges of technically damaging engineering plants of this army so as to prevent movement of this machinery to construct earthworks and other harassing barriers against the forces of Islam.

Reports of the Iraqi sources also indicate that these soldiers were executed by a firing squad somewhere east of Basra on the direct order of Lieutenant General Tali' Khalil al-Dawri, commander of the 3d Army, in front of other personnel of the Iraqi 31st Division. IRNA adds: At the time of their execution, the 18 Iraqi Muslim soldiers were unanimously chanting the slogan of Death to Saddam.

1979 U.S. Embassy Occupation 'Divine Chapter'

NC041210 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0430 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Commentary by the Central News Unit Research Group]

[Text] Seven years have passed since 4 November 1979, the day the great Islamic Revolution reached a turning point. Some students following the policy of the revolution's noble leadership occupied the U.S. Embassy, an act which had critical repercussions and a major impact within the country and abroad. An assessment of these factors from the historical perspective is important, as the pages on the occupation of the American Embassy are more than a mere historical incident. Rather, they form a divine chapter in the revolution's past. The seizure of the American Embassy may be likened to the ambush of an enemy within a gradual advance. The revolution held its own in the face of the most ferocious enmity from the monarchy's despotic machinery. The 8 September massacre and other such incidents could not stem the revolutionary tide; in fact, they had just the opposite effect.

Under its uncompromising leadership, the revolution surged ahead like a devastating deluge and ripped out colonialism by the roots. Under the circumstances, the United States saw that its vital interests were in danger, and decided to go with a liberal regime as a satisfactory expedient to maintain its position. There is clear evidence that the U.S. imperialists considered their success a sure thing. However, the fall of the U.S. Embassy and the leadership's quick and decisive support quashed all doubts. The danger that the Islamic Revolution posed to the presence and influence of the United States and to the existence of its local subordinates became obvious. It proved that with its triumph over the monarchy, the Islamic Revolution had taken the first step on a long road, that of victory over despotism. However, the occupation of the U.S. Embassy was a second and natural step for the revolution in its fight against world oppression and imperialism. Thus, the seizure of the embassy was far more than a passing episode in history. It was a sign of the true nature of Iran's Islamic Revolution, which forcefully showed itself at the root of such events.

It is only natural that the repercussions of such an occurrence would not be confined to the country itself. Like all revolutionary phenomena, it had a direct and immediate impact on the region's Islamic renaissance and on similar upheavals around the world. In fact, a great many attacks on U.S. missions in other countries followed. The most important of these was in Pakistan, where, had it not been for the wrathful intervention of the Pakistani security forces, the incident would have ended in the occupation of the embassy. In the embryonic stage of the Islamic Revolution, and in the course of the 5 June uprising, Imam Khomeyni referred to the depth of this nascent movement. His position and speeches in those days are incontrovertible proof that from its very inception, the Islamic Revolution saw the forces of world oppression, led by the United States, as its true foe. The leadership repeatedly asserted the delicate and sensitive point that the shah was not the revolution's major problem. One may note that 4 November is also the anniversary of Khomeyni's exile from the country in 1967. This coincidence, even if a product of chance, indicates a deep-rooted, historical connection with the very essence of the Islamic Revolution.

What we mentioned as the message of this action — and one which is worth considering — is that any restriction of such momentous events to the confines of the revolution's history would be tantamount to inadvertent distortion. When we give further thought to the depth of this revolutionary act, the crucial element of consciousness comes to the fore. In a general assessment, we can conclude that the United States will not remain idle on that forgotten front. The experience gained from centuries of exploitation in the Third World and the suppression of revolutions will continue to be used in the fight against revolutionary movements.

Therefore, we must look for the individual factors that promote U.S. influence and review them in light of the spectrum of independence and the breakup of U.S. interests. As for political causes, the decline of the despotic monarchy marked the end of the political relationship between Iran and the United States. America's former influence in Iran is eloquent testimony to the despicable and exploitative nature of world oppression, which cannot easily be erased from one's memory. In the past, our Muslim people staged numerous uprisings which could not reach fruition due to certain deficiencies or plots. However, with its triumph over the advocates of political dependence on the United States, the Islamic Revoluiton will continue along the road of helping other countries break their dependence. What is worth noting is the need for vigilance in the face of conspiracies involving acute political and economic hardship. This is a tactic that world oppression has repeatedly used to overcome political positions. Thus, while pursuing its revolutionary course, the Islamic Republic of Iran still faces this plot of world oppression,

as revolutionary Islam constitutes a strategic threat, and a most menacing trend posing serious dangers to U.S. interests.

Another important point is cultural independence. History shows that the actual roots of dependence lie in the field of culture. The effects of deep and long-standing cultural dependence cannot be undone in a few short years. Islam today is the target of an international cultural onslaught. They now know that on the field of battle with international tyranny, they are being ruthlessly trampled by Islamic ideology, and not by the devious beliefs and opinions of the left and right with their pompous labels. In fact, this matter demands attention and careful study by Muslim scholars probing the depths and spread of Islamic ideology. This will enable it to quench the thirst of Islamic movements in the region and serve as a successful model for the resolution of political, economic, social, and cultural problems.

The preservation of political independence is clearly impossible without economic independence, and its achievement is a long-term project requiring careful planning. In formulating a policy to attain this sort of independence, technicians and Islamic experts should make detailed preparations based on revolutionary ideals. However, there is no doubt that in this field, as in the campaign against political dependence, the tapping of a nation's potential and the selflessness of its people are of special significance.

KEYHAN on Need to 'Disarm' West Politically

PM031131 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 27 Oct pp 2-20

[Editorial: "Realistic Options Available To Counter the West's Blackmail"]

[Text] Is it possible to react appropriately to the hostile actions and blackmail of the major powers? Are the major powers, especially the U.S. and European governments, the only ones to engage in blackmail or "punishment" against revolutionary and progressive states whenever their interests dictate such actions? If such actions are to be countered, what are the options? What is the necessary groundwork for such retaliation, and how can one guarantee the success of such retaliation?

These and several similar questions have been discussed for years in the Middle East political arena, which has been the major playground for imperialist plots and tricks.

Our contemporary political history has witnessed many hostile actions, including blackmail and "punishment," as well as debate on how these should be answered. Every time the colonialists have faced any type of opposition movement in Iran and every time they have given up the hope of reaching a compromise with the movement's leaders, they have taken such actions. The rate of enemy success has always depended on the vulnerability of such anti-colonialist movements, whose fate has always depended on their leaders' cleverness or else lack of steadfastness. This has also been the determining factor with regard to the fate of such movements, their continued success, and the guarantee that their achievements would be safeguarded.

The eventful period after the Islamic Revolution in Iran; the unpleasant political, economic, cultural, and social events imposed on us; the convert plots and overt military aggression; the foreign policy pressures; and economic sanctions have all been links in a chain of hostile actions, blackmail, and "punishments" directed by the United States and European governments against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Although the start of a full-scale war was not the last of these actions, it was the most important. The progressive governments in the region witnessed another such incident when U.S. planes staged a nighttime raid on Libyan territory. Israel's actions and military aggressions — regardless of the nature and strategy of that regime — have been taken to prove imperialism's strength in the region. These actions have been taken at particular times and are tactically part of the same blackmail and the same "punitive" actions taken on behalf of this or that Western power. In other words, these policies are not implemented independently, because the major powers always act in a unified manner when they carry out such acts.

The uniting of the big powers in imposing pressure, sanctions, and isolation on Iran needs no further discussion or example. With regard to Libya, one can mention U.S. and European government actions in the past 2 years such as closing this country's embassy in London, calling Al-Qadhdhafi a "terrorist," and staging U.S. military maneuvers in waters close to the Libyan coast, and finally the U.S.-British cooperation in the bombing of Libya.

The new political assault against Syria which started with the break in diplomatic relations between London and Damascus is being followed and intensified by the United States and Canada and other Western governments. All these things raise the questions asked at the beginning of this analysis.

First we have to see how the old British colonialists benefit from this break in diplomatic relations. If relations between Third World countries and the major powers are those of looter and victim, wolf and lamb, then why should Britain take the first step in breaking such ties? It would be naive to think of this action as a political mistake. It would be naive to expect that mistake to bring about undesirable results for Thatcher.

We have to look at the mechanisms of this action, which is not unprecedented, and we have to break it apart.

The Reagan administration, some time ago and following repeated threats, ordered its petroleum advisors to leave Libya, hoping that this would cause problems for the Libyan oil industry. If U.S. and European contracting companies are no longer employed in the Libyan oil industry, can Washington impose such policies again?

The implications of the issue go further when it comes to Britain. If the United States has found a huge foothold in the Middle East since World War II, Britain has a worse past record. The British presence in the Middle East goes back decades before the war. British control over the rich fields of the Middle East goes back to the days of the Ottoman Empire. With the discovery of the

importance of oil to the world's economy and politics, that control progressed.

This is why Britain has played such a major role in all imperialist military and political actions in the Middle East in recent decades. So the Americans gain from the experiences of the arch-colonialists. What could cause this experienced colonialist to break off relations, for example, with Syria?

Is London ready to relinquish its interests for "humane" values or a so-called fight against "terrorism"? In reality the closure of the Libyan and Syrian Embassies in London are another side of Britain's colonialist and blackmailing coin. It is another chapter in Britain's colonialist history. When Al-Nasir wanted to bring the Suez Canal under Egyptian control for Egypt's interests, Britain sent its troops to Egyptian shores and created a crisis. This is the same Britain that still has colonial powers in many areas of the world and still occupies a part of another continent's soil — the Malvinas. If Argentina complains, Britian will send its warships again and will enter a war to safeguard its own colonial interests.

What ways are there to combat this? The way is to disarm governments such as those of the United States and Britain before they impose sanctions, cut off relations, call in their experts, and before they can issue threats. The proper way is to take away those weapons from them and — more important than that — to use those same weapons to put pressure on them.

Revolutionary and progressive states should have taken these weapons out of the aggressor's hands long ago. Is it not true that oil is a political weapon? Why is this weapon, our weapon, being used by our enemies against us? Can Syria deliver a retaliatory blow against Britain by banning British flights, even though these flights could number up to 70 per week?

Of course Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Jordan do not wish to see the United States and Britain punished for their attack against Libya. But why do Iran, Libya and Syria, which have proved that they have the last word in the Middle East, not think of a solution to this problem? Why do they not undertake a major reconsideration of their relations with their enemies? We can only fight against acts of blackmail such as sanctions and cuts in diplomatic ties when we have the necessary groundwork ready.

For many centuries major powers have conducted their relations with others not on the basis of good-neighborly ties or friendly intentions, but rather on the basis of strategic interests and political and economic values prevalent in the other country. Have we been successful in this major issue? If Syria places great importance on safeguarding and expanding relations, how can it free itself from the aggressors' damaging blows, which are dependent on those same relations?

The major powers use this principle in their diplomacy under calm and peaceful circumstances, so why should the progressive states in a turbulent Middle East not pay attention to this? Revolutionary Iran has learned great lessons and experiences in this regard during 8 years of struggle and all-out fight against imperialist powers, so it could be a good role model at least for its allies.

This does not mean breaking off relations with everyone in the whole world or closing all doors to make us look like "radical youths unfamiliar with the diplomatic alphabet." The point is to adjust our diplomatic and economic relations with France, West Germany, Britain, and so on cleverly and boldly so that we can no longer be threatened, so that we are in turn able to issue threats.

Iran's experiences in the past few years have shown that the big powers know the alphabet of power better than the alphabet of diplomacy and place more value on it.

Communiques Detail Combat Operations

No 2,643

LD021545 Tehran IRNA in English 1535 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, November 2, IRNA — Iran's Navy intercepted and inspected nine cargo ships and oil tankers in the Strait of Hormuz Saturday but allowed them to continue voyage after being satisfied that they were not carrying any war-related cargo for Iraq, said a military Communique here Sunday.

Joint Staff Communique Number 2,643 said that Iranian Gendarmerie forces shelled Iraqi positions in parts of the western and southern fronts Saturday killing at least 10 enemy soldiers and destroying seven bunkers and observation posts of theirs. Several enemy vehicles were also set ablaze.

In the northwestern fronts, the communique said, Iraqi forces sustained considerable casualties and losses when they were hit by Iranian artillery fire on Saturday.

Elsewhere, the communique said heavy casualties and losses were inflicted on Iraqi forces and parts of enemy gun emplacements set afire in artillery duels with Iranian Muslim combatants on Saturday.

In the southern fronts, Iranian forces reconnoitered and opened heavy artillery and mortar fire on Iraqi positions killing or wounding a number of enemy soldiers and halted their engineering operations. Movement of enemy vehicle columns was also checked, said the military communique.

According to the communique, activities of Iraqi infantry units as well as enemy engineering operations were checked in Qasr-e-Shirin, western fronts, on Saturday.

No 2,644

LD031617 Tehran IRNA in English 1612 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, November 3, IRNA — A cargo ship suspected of carrying war-related goods for Iraq was intercepted in the Strait of Hormuz and escorted to a southern Iranian port for thorough inspection by Iran's Navy on Sunday, said a military communique here monday.

Joint Staff Communique Number 2,644 said that the Navy also intercepted and inspected seven other cargo ships and oil tankers

in the Strait of Hormuz Sunday but allowed them to continue voyage after being satisfied that there was no war-related cargo aboard them.

The military communique furthermore said that a considerable number of Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and three enemy munition dumps, one tank, and one heavy vehicle destroyed in the southern fronts by Iranian artillery fire Sunday.

In the northwestern fronts, the communique said, Iranian Muslim combatants shelled Iraqi positions on Sunday inflicting substantial casualties and losses on them. Movements of enemy vehicle columns were also checked in Piranshah, Sar Dasht and Marivan operational theaters.

The exchange of fire continued in the western fronts on Sunday raging somewhat more heavily in Mehran as a result of which parts of enemy positions and one truck were destroyed, the communique said.

Elsewhere, the communique said that Iranian Gendarmerie Forces opened fire on Iraqi positions in Mehran and Deh Laran, western fronts and in parts of the southern fronts Sunday inflicting heavy casualties and losses on enemy troops and setting afire one truck.

Movements of Iraqi vehicle columns as well as reconnaissance flights of enemy helicopters were checked in Mehran and Naft-e Shah, western fronts, and in Talayeh, southern fronts, on Sunday, according to the communique.